

my sister sent me the Ulcicur I had no faith in it but took a dose and truthfully I felt the change. I have been taking one pound of soda every two or three weeks, sat up every night and could not eat. I even had to take soda and water with me in a bottle if I went anywhere as gas would form in my stomach and cause intense pain. Now I never have gas pains and I sleep all night and sure can eat any food that I haven't eaten in fifteen years. * * * For the past five or six years have been troubled with ulcers of the stomach, having spent considerable time in various hospitals, and have been on a rigid diet and was only able to work part of the time. * * * However, I purchased a bottle of Ulcicur and after the first week felt much relieved. * * * I am writing you today to tell you that I am fully cured and can eat anything that I desire without any distress thereafter. * * * I suffered from chronic ulcer of the duodenum for eight years. * * * I happened to hear of Ulcicur one day while doing some shopping, but did not believe all the wonderful things said about it. * * * I have taken fifteen bottles, and believe myself cured. Suffer very little distress after hearty meal (food that an ulcer patient is not supposed to have), but always keep a bottle on hand. Have gained fifteen pounds and am able to hold it. * * * Taken to Hospital for Operation. Brother Objected. Ulcicur Used Successfully Instead. * * * In October, 1929, I had a severe attack of Ulcers of the stomach. The Doctor took me to the hospital as soon as I went to see him. I had so many hemorrhages. I was so weak. I couldn't walk nor talk. He was bound to operate on me, and if it hadn't been for my brother he would have done it—but he said no. And just as soon as I was able my brother took me to his home and got me a bottle of 'Ulcicur.' I began taking it one-half dose at a time as I was afraid it would hurt my stomach. * * * I feel fine and cannot say enough for your medicine. * * * I believe my case of ulcers at the time was the worst that had come to your attention. I have had ulcers since 1901, had three major operations and in every case the ulcers returned, even under a strict diet. * * * I have Sinus trouble and when that condition gets bad the acidity increases. Then I fall back on taking a couple bottles of Ulcicur, which brings the condition back to normal."

No claim or answer having been interposed in either case, on September 5, 1931, judgment of condemnation was entered in the case instituted in the Southern District of Indiana, and on October 28, 1931, judgment of condemnation was entered in the case instituted in the Southern District of Iowa. The product involved in both cases was ordered destroyed, and in the case instituted in the Southern District of Iowa judgment was entered against the Ulcicur Co. (Inc.), Chicago, Ill., for costs of the proceedings.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18666. Misbranding of Admirine. U. S. v. 10 Dozen Bottles of Admirine.
No claim entered. Verdict for the Government. Decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26131. I. S. No. 27153. S. No. 4427.)

Examination of the labels and composition of a drug product, known as Admirine, showed that it was represented to possess curative properties in certain ailments for which cinchona derivatives are prescribed and that it contained insufficient cinchona derivatives to cure such ailments when taken according to directions: "As a tonic for the blood and general System. Adults should take two teaspoonfuls; Children 10 to 12 years one teaspoonful 1 to 3 years half teaspoonful. Take the medicine diluted in a little water 3 times a day, before or after eating. To stop Chills and Fever or Bad Colds, take double size doses for 3 or four days, then change to the regular Tonic dose and take three times a day as a Blood Medicine and Restorative Tonic." The labeling of the product bore further unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On March 31, 1931, the United States attorney for the Western District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 dozen bottles of Admirine, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Shreveport, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Eucaline Medicine Co., Dallas, Tex., on or about April 24, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Texas into the State of Louisiana, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of the hydrochlorides of quinidine and cinchonidine (6.25 grains per fluid ounce), ferric chloride (0.4 gram per 100 cubic centimeters), extracts of plant drugs including a laxative drug, a trace of eucalyptus oil, alcohol, sugar, and water.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the carton and bottle labels, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) "The Body Builder. Blood Medicine * * * The Body Builder Is recommended to * * * stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to action. * * * Purifies the blood, destroys Malaria, stops Chills and Fever quickly and restores vitality to the weakened body. * * * The Body Builder * * * Blood Medicine For Tired Feeling, Sluggish Liver, Enlarged Spleen * * * Dizziness * * * Belching of Gas, Sour Stomach, Weakness, Tired, Lazy Feeling, * * * Indigestion, Foul Breath, Coated Tongue, Liver Spots, Nervousness, Sallow Skin, Melancholia, Pimples, Chronic Chills or Ordinary Chills, Periodical Fevers and the different forms of Blood troubles that are caused by Malaria Poisoning. It is an exceptionally good tonic for females in cases that are peculiar to their sex. * * * Digestant * * * Nerve Tonic * * * The Body Builder;" (bottle) "The Body Builder * * * As a tonic for the blood and general System. * * * To stop Chills and Fever * * * A blood Medicine and Restorative Tonic."

On June 8, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, and a jury having found that the allegations of the libel were true and correct, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18667. Adulteration and misbranding of Ergotole. U. S. v. One hundred and thirty-four 1-Ounce Bottles of Ergotole. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25944. I. S. Nos. 16003, 28701, 28702. S. Nos. 4201, 4250.)

Examinations of samples of the drug product Ergotole from the shipments herein described showed that it contained less of the therapeutically important constituents of ergot than represented and that it would be incapable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it in the labeling, because of its low potency.

On February 25, 1931, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the district aforesaid, holding a District Court, a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one hundred and thirty-four 1-ounce bottles of Ergotole, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Washington, D. C. The marshal having seized 191 bottles of the product, the libel was amended accordingly. It was alleged in the libel as amended that the article had been shipped by Sharp & Dohme (Inc.), from Baltimore, Md., in part on or about November 12, 1930, and in part on or about February 5, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Maryland into the District of Columbia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was sold under the following standard of strength, (carton and bottle) "Ergotole * * * A Purified Liquid Preparation of Selected Ergot of Rye Free From Irritating constituents, each c. c. requiring two and one-half grams of the drug in its preparation," (circular) "In order to obtain the full oxytocic effect of Ergot a preparation should be used which contains the water-soluble constituents of Ergot in a maximum and definite amount," whereas the strength of the article fell below such professed standard.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the above-quoted statements in the carton and bottle labels and in the circular, were false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Circular) "In order to obtain the full oxytocic effect of Ergot a preparation should be used which contains the water-soluble constituents of Ergot in a maximum and definite amount. The chief use for Ergotole is to excite uterine contraction and to check uterine hem-